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Launceston

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1962

Health Area Office,
LAUNCESTON, Cornwall.

W. PATTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF DUNHEVED otherwise LAUNCESTON

A N N U A L R E P O R T


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1962

Health Area Office,
LAUNCESTON,
Cornwall

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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BOROUGH OF DUNHEVED otherwise LAUNCESTON

Members of the Public Health Committee - 1962

The Worshipful the Mayor of Launceston -
Councillor E.A.HORE
Alderman C.H.ROBINS (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs.J.C.HICKS (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman W.F.HENDER
Councillor Mrs.K.A.KEAST
Councillor S.G.ADAMS
Councillor W.R.BENNETT
Councillor C.J.MOORE

- - - - -

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

Medical Officer of Health :

W.PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health : Launceston Rural District Council
Bude/Stratton Urban District Council
Stratton Rural District Council
Camelford Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 - Cornwall County Council
School Medical Officer - Cornwall County Council

Public Health Inspector :

G.E.GIFFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2182
Population	4510
No. of separate dwellings occupied	1489
Rateable value, 1962	£72,297
Product of ld. Rate	£283

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
Legitimate	63	37	26	15.077
Illegitimate	5	2	3	
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>	2	-	2	29.11 per 1,000 total births

DEATHS (all causes)

77	37	40	17.073
----	----	----	--------

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	NIL
Other Puerperal causes	NIL

INFANT MORTALITY

(Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 live births)

1	1	-	14.70
---	---	---	-------

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	8	3	11
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		N I L	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		N I L	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		N I L	

Health Area Office,
Launceston.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1962.

Deaths during the year were five fewer than in the previous year. Births showed an increase of four compared with 1961, and the adverse balance of deaths over births continued. Two stillbirths, and one infant death were recorded. Heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer, in that order, were once more at the head of the list of causes of death.

The estimated mid-year population showed an increase of 90 compared with the figure for 1961, and thus partially restores the loss recorded in that year.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year was extremely low. The public rush for vaccination against smallpox, occasioned by outbreaks of this disease particularly in Yorkshire and South Wales, affected the Borough. No case of the infection occurred in the Borough.

In the sanitary circumstances of the Borough, work continued to be concerned mainly with routine matters. Meat inspection, as before, took up a large part of the time of your Public Health Inspector. Work on the third stage of the new St. Leonards Sewage Works was carried on during the year.

I must express my thanks to Mr. G. E. Gifford, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for his valuable co-operation in all aspects of our work together and in the preparation of this report. The Council's other departments have continued their willing help. I am grateful to the General Medical Practitioners for their co-operation.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge, once again, the continued interest and encouragement of the members of the Council and, in particular, of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health

AREA (in acres) 2,182. This ancient Borough is the natural centre of the agricultural community in North Cornwall and adjoining parts of Devon. It has important markets and some light industry.

POPULATION - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1962 to be 4510, an increase of 90 over the previous year. The "natural" increase in the population is the excess of births over deaths. In 1962 there were 9 fewer births than deaths.

DEATHS - The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year was 77 compared with 82 in 1961. The crude death rate, based on the mid-year population was 17.073 compared with 18.55 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Years</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1958	68	28	40	14.56
1959	72	35	37	15.38
1960	73	38	35	15.63
1961	82	41	41	18.55
1962	77	37	40	17.07

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area comparability factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.65 for this Borough.

The standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 11.09 which may be compared with that of 11.9 (provisional) for England and Wales.

BIRTHS - The number of live births assigned to this Borough was 68 compared with 64 in 1961. The rate per thousand of the population was 15.077. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.06) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 15.98 for this Borough compared with 18.0 (provisional) for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS - The number of stillbirths during 1962 was two.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS - There were five illegitimate births assigned to the Borough during the year, the same number as in 1961.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - No case of death during pregnancy has been recorded.

INFANT MORTALITY - The death of one infant in the first year of life was recorded during the year. The cause of death was as follows :-

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	1 week	Septicaemia Meningo-encephalitis.

NOTE :

Vital Statistics. It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to the other, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classifications of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	1	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	7	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	15	23
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	6	6
20. Other heart disease	3	4	7
21. Other circulatory disease	3	1	4
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	1	-	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	1	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	37	40	77

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services.

- I Health Department : The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and provides the following services in the district :-
- (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and, with special training in the case of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Launceston, three times each month.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilecon sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

- (h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care. A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, and health education is carried out by the County's medical and nursing staff.
- (j) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
 Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
 Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils
 Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
 Treatment Clinic, Health Clinic, Launceston :-
 Dental Clinic by appointment. Speech Therapy, by appointment.
 Child Guidance Clinic, twice monthly at Launceston Clinic.

III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area.

Launceston Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy and Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Tavistock Hospital. The Chest Clinic is held at Launceston Hospital.

An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Launceston Health Clinic. A specialist Ante-natal clinic is held at the Launceston Health Clinic each week.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Plymouth, to which specimens for bacteriological examination are sent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Cornwall Water Board has, since 1st April 1961, been responsible for water supplies to the Borough of Launceston.

The water is acid in character and is from an upland surface source at Bray Down on Bodmin Moor. At the head works at Bray Down, which were constructed in 1897, water is extracted from two separate sources. Firstly, the open moorland stream, part of which may be diverted into the head works and through the filter beds, and secondly, a series of four springs which have been piped to a common point and enter the main at a junction below the head works, the water from the springs consequently being unfiltered. The water has a pH varying from 5 to 5.5. This causes considerable corrosion and deposit in the trunk main and scraping by water ferret is carried out at intervals. The water is soft, having a total hardness equivalent to calcium carbonate of 20 p.p.m. and is, therefore, very suitable for washing and cooking. The average daily consumption of water throughout the year has been 210,000 gallons. It was necessary in order to maintain the supply to impose restriction on the use of garden hoses and the washing of vehicles during June, July and August. The supply position was improved during the year by the installation of a booster pump at Trelawney Farm, Altarnun, which increased the supply to the Borough by 50,000 gallons per day.

The raw water is treated at the Windmill Reservoir, with an average dose of 0.2 p.p.m. of chlorine gas and 0.2 p.p.m. of ammonia. In addition, silicate of soda is added in order to counteract the tendency to plumbo-solvency.

A short extension of the mains supply was carried out by the East Cornwall Water Board from the bottom of Chapple to the newly developing Meadows Estate, a 3" main being laid between these points.

SAMPLING

Reports received from the East Cornwall Water Board indicate that one chemical sample was taken from the treated water at Windmill Reservoir and one bacteriological sample from the same source. Forty-one samples were also taken from the untreated water at source at Bray Down. No coliform organisms were present in the samples taken from the Windmill Reservoir. Of the forty-one samples taken from the head works, ten were reported as free from coliform organisms, the remainder contained differing numbers of coliform organisms, the maximum being reported in May, July and October. The chemical sample was reported as indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes as judged by the aspect of the chemical analysis. Twenty-one samples of drinking water were taken from the distribution system by the local authority and all were reported as free from coliform organisms, illustrating the efficiency of the chlorination carried out at Windmill Reservoir.

Out of a total of 1,489 dwellings with a population of 4,510 persons, 1,477 dwellings and 4,477 persons are supplied with water from public water mains. No standpipes are used in the Borough.

SWIMMING BATHS

The swimming bath at the Coronation Park is the open air type, containing approximately 100,000 gallons of water and is filled from the Borough supply in the early part of the year. The bath is equipped with an automatic chlorination dosing plant, and is further treated by a circulating filter, sulphate of alumina being added as a coagulant. Samples were taken monthly during the period the bath was open and all but one were reported as being free from coliform organisms.

SEWERAGE

Launceston is largely served by the separate or dual system of sewerage, that is to say, rain or surface water drainage is kept separate from soil and waste drainage, and the two are conveyed by separate sewers to separate outfalls, surface water to the rivers and soil water to the disposal works. At present, 154 dwellings are not connected to the main sewerage system, as the very hilly nature of the area has made sewerage a major problem. Of the unsewered properties, 146 are served by septic tanks, one by Elsan W.C. and seven by bucket latrines. Investigations, begun in 1960, are still being continued on the main foul sewerage system in an effort to eliminate the entry of surface water which is causing surcharging of these sewers.

Scarne Sewage Works, which was built during the war by the Army Authorities, was reconstructed during 1959 and came into use early in 1960. Investigations are being carried out by consultants into the deleterious effect of trade wastes which are passing to this sewage works and which in consequence give standards of effluent below that required by the Royal Commission.

Work on the third stage of the new St. Leonards Sewage Works was well advanced by the end of the year, and it was confidently hoped to have the plant in operation early in 1963.

DISINFECTION

Current and terminal disinfection by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants is carried out when infectious disease is notified.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation of premises is carried out when required. The policy of carrying out protective sprayings in the roof spaces of houses known to be frequented by cluster fly has given good results. No house which was treated was found to have been infested during the summer, yet one house which was missed due to the residents being away on holiday was in fact infested by cluster fly. The difficulty of eradicating this pest can be seen from the fact that disinfestation was necessary in the very height of the freezing weather in December of this year. One premises was fumigated for infestation by fleas during 1962.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Bi-weekly collections are made of household refuse and weekly collections made of refuse and paper from trade premises. Due to the over stocking of the mills, it has not been possible to dispose of any baled waste paper during the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year washing facilities, including running hot and cold water, with paper towels and liquid soap, were installed at the Westgate Street Public Conveniences. Approval was also given for similar facilities to be installed at the Market Street Conveniences in 1963.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Type of Property

	Local Authority	All Dwellings	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
Total No. of properties in the Borough	9	1491	616	35	2151
Inspection on complaint	4	12	8	9	33
Survey under Act	3	35	87	5	130
Otherwise (e.g. when visited for some other purposes)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inspections inclu- ding re-inspections	75	47	95	14	231
Properties infested:					
Major Rat Infestations	2	-	-	-	2
Minor Rat Infestations	2	10	8	7	27
Major Mouse Infestations	-	-	-	1	1
Minor Mouse Infestations	3	7	-	-	10
Total No. of Infested Properties	7	17	8	8	40
No. of Block Control Schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

Poisons used: Warfarin 15 lbs. 10 ozs.
Arsenic 1 oz.
Zinc Phosphide 14 ozs.

HOUSING

1.	Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	4510
2.	(a) Total number of permanent houses at 31st December, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	1489
	(b) Total number of permanent houses owned by local authority at 31st December, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	287
3.	(a) New Houses erected -						
	(i) by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	-
	(ii) by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	17
	(b) Number of applicants on housing list at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	94
4.	Number of houses specially provided for, and occupied by, people of pensionable age -						
	(a) Receiving contribution from County Council for Welfare Services	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
5.	Houses demolished -						
	(a) in clearance areas -						
	(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	-
	(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) not in clearance areas -						
	(i) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(ii) Local authority owned houses certified unfit By the Medical Officer of Health						Nil
	(iii) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts						Nil
	(iv) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders						Nil

6. Unfit houses closed -

(a) Under Section 16 (4), 17(1) and 35 (1), Housing Act 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

7. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which
defects were remedied -

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(a) after informal action by local authority	... 9	-
(b) after formal notice under -		
(i) Public Health Acts	... -	-
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	... -	-
(c) under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957...	... -	-

8. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing
Act, 1957) -

(a) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(i) under Section 48	... ...	Nil
(ii) under Section 17 (2)	... ...	Nil
(iii) under Section 46	... ...	Nil
(b) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	... ...	Nil

9. Purchase of houses by agreement -

Houses in clearance area other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year ...	1
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10. Housing Acts 1949 - 1959

Improvement Grants -

(a) Discretionary -

Number of applications received - dwellings	Nil
Number of applications approved - dwellings	...	...	...	Nil
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	Nil
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Standard -

Number of applications received - dwellings	...	...	...	8
Number of applications approved - dwellings	...	...	...	8
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	£1065 (Max: grant permitted)
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	£328

Note - 8 grants approved to 31st December, 1962 were unpaid at that date. Number of applications for standard grants to 31st December, 1962 total 31.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) Classified Number of Food Premises in the Area

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Defects Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Butchers	13	34	3	3
Small Goods Factories	2	54	-	-
Bakehouses	1	4	-	-
Bakers' Shops	3	8	1	1
Cafes and Hotels	10	59	2	2
Dairies	5	34	1	1
Egg Packing Stations	1	4	-	-
Fish and Chip Shops	1	8	-	-
Greengrocers	7	11	-	-
Grocers	18	62	2	2
Poulterers	3	6	-	-
Slaughterhouses	2	571	-	-
School Meals Kitchens	4	4	-	-
Hospital Kitchens	2	4	-	-
Fresh Fish Shops	1	2	-	-

(ii) Classified Number of Food Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 or under Local Acts, and the number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 to 1959.

Premises Registered for Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	26
Premises Registered for the Sale of Fish and Chips	2
Premises Registered for Sausage Manufacturing, etc.	7
Premises registered as dairies	5

(iii) Inspection of Registered Food Premises

The following inspections of registered food premises were carried out:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Fish and Chip Shops	8
Sausage Making Establishments, etc.	32
Ice Cream Premises	38
Dairies	34

Eight informal notices were served for minor contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(iv) Educational Activities

Posters and Leaflets supplied by the Central Office of Information were issued to establishments from time to time and advice was given wherever possible.

(v) Condemned Food

Unsound or diseased meat is sent to a processing plant at Davidstow where it is sterilised and manufactured into fertiliser and other products. Condemned canned foods are dealt with by incineration at the Council's Refuse Tip. The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, require all butchers' meat and imported meat which is unfit for human consumption to be sterilised, and all knacker meat to be stained and sterilised before entering the chain of distribution. The attention of the processor was called to these regulations on one occasion when a contravention was observed.

(vi) Special Examination of Large Food Consignments

No large consignment of food has necessitated special examination or large scale condemnation.

(vii) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947 - 1952

No ice-cream is produced in the Borough of Launceston. Forty-two samples of ice-cream, all of the hot mix type, were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Thirty-six samples were classified as Provisional Grade 1, five as Provisional Grade 2 and one as Provisional Grade 4. It is desirable that 80% of samples should be classified in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none should fall into Grade 4. Apart from the one sample classified as Grade 4, the results were satisfactory and a further sample from the establishment concerned proved to be up to standard.

(viii) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956

Frequent inspections of all food establishments in the Borough were carried out during the year.

(ix) Milk and Cream

There are five registered dairies in the Borough. Two of these retail milk and the remaining three are registered in order that they may sell loose cream.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960

The registration of distributors of milk is now carried out by the County Council. This simplifies administrative procedure. The Borough of Launceston is now a designated area, that is to say, only tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk may be sold.

The following samples of milk were taken during the year :-

Tuberculin Tested

Passed Methylene
Blue Test

11

Failed Methylene
Blue Test

-

Passed Biological Test
(i.e. for T.B.)

3

Failed Biological Test

-

Pasteurised

Twenty-five samples of Pasteurised Milk all passed the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

(x) Unsound Food

Twenty-six visits were made in order to condemn unsound foodstuffs.

(xi) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

There was a decrease of 1,841 in the number of animals slaughtered in 1962, indicating a fall of 2.1% over the 1961 figure and representing a total kill of 88,880 animals made up as follows :-

Bovines	5474	increased by	503	or	15.4%
Calves	4630	decreased by	1115	or	19.4%
Sheep	61233	decreased by	4098	or	6.3%
Pigs	17543	increased by	2869	or	19.5%

88880	decreased by	1841	or	2.1%
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Cysticercus Bovis

There were ten cases of infestation by Cysticercus Bovis detected during 1962, as against four in 1961. This parasite, the developmental stage of the human tapeworm, was found in six steers, two heifers and two cows. This gives an incidence of 0.18%, representing an increase of 0.09% over the 1961 figure of 0.09%.

Affected carcasses are totally condemned if the condition is generalised. Otherwise they are treated by three weeks refrigeration at a temperature not exceeding 20 degrees Fahrenheit. In all cases detected during the year, the lesion was in the head or the heart, and no cysts were found in the carcasses. The organ or part affected is always condemned.

The carcasses of four animals were sent to Launceston from other areas for refrigeration following the finding in them of localised Cysticercosis Bovis. Careful supervision was maintained to ensure that the required detention period was observed.

Tuberculosis

The continued success of the Tuberculosis (Cornwall and West Devon) Eradication Area Order, 1959, in reducing bovine tuberculosis can be seen from the fact that whilst in 1958 there were 473 cases of bovine tuberculosis, this figure had fallen to 14 cases in 1961 and to 7 cases in 1962. In the seven cases in question, only relatively minor lesions were found and no total condemnation of carcasses was carried out. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs has also decreased satisfactorily from 1.812% in 1961 to 0.8756% in 1962.

Slaughtering Licences

Twenty-seven licences to slaughter animals were granted during the year.

Diseases of Animals Act

No diseases notifiable under the Diseases of Animals Act occurred during the year.

For details of animals inspected and condemned see Table IV.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

Classified List of Registered Factories at 31.12.62.

<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-power</u>	<u>Building Operations</u> <u>Electrical Stations</u> <u>Institutions, etc.</u>
Agricultural Implement Repairs	3	-	
Boot Making	1	-	
Bread and Confectionery	1	-	
Brush Making	1	-	
Cabinet Making	1	-	
Dresses and Millinery	-	2	
Egg Grading and Packing	1	-	
Electrical and Radio Repairs	2	-	
Gas Holder	1	-	
Hide salting and Dressing	-	1	
Joinery	6	1	
Laundry	2	-	
Letter Press Printing	2	-	
Monumental Masons	1	-	
Motor Body Painting	1	-	
Motor Body Builders	1	-	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	14	-	
Provender	1	-	
Photographer	1	-	
Poultry Slaughterhouses	3	-	
Radio Repairs	1	-	
Rope Splicing	-	1	
Sawmills	1	-	
Seed Dressing	1	-	
Sausage Manufacturer	3	-	
Television Repairs	1	1	
Upholstery	1	-	
Watch and Clock Repairs	2	-	
Wool Grading	1	-	
Electrical Station			1
Building Operations			6
Slaughterhouses			1
<hr/>			
	54	6	8
<hr/>			

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Acts, 1961 are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASE.

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, relapsing fever, plague, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, acute encephalitis, meningococcal infection, anthrax, food poisoning, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery and puerperal pyrexia.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 235 primary vaccinations and 216 re-vaccinations were carried out.

This unusually large number of vaccinations was due, for the most part, to public demand for vaccination and re-vaccination of adults and older children, which arose out of smallpox outbreaks in England and Wales following the importation of the disease into the country by travellers by air from Karachi, a danger of air travel which has been referred to in previous annual reports. The actual number of infant vaccinations during the year was 67.

Diphtheria. No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

Sixty-five children received a complete course of immunisation against diphtheria during the year, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all cases.

Measles. Seven cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough. No cases of whooping cough were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. No case of this infection was notified during the year.

Vaccination against the disease continued, the use of oral vaccine being introduced early in the year. By the end of the year, vaccination by this method had virtually replaced vaccination by injection.

During the year, 105 persons received a complete course of oral vaccination, while a further 68 received booster doses of oral vaccine following previous courses of two or three injections of Salk vaccine, 208 persons received complete courses of primary vaccination or booster doses by injection.

Since the beginning of the scheme in 1956, 1538 persons in the Borough had received a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This is a purulent discharge from the eyes of a new born baby, and one case was notified in 1962. The baby made a complete recovery in hospital.

Erysipelas. One case of this condition was notified during the year. This spreading infection of the skin is now rare, but once was a common disease of serious import to debilitated old people. Fortunately, it yields readily to modern methods of treatment.

Food Poisoning. No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>
Cases on Register				
31.12.61	13	5	16	3
No. of cases notified				
during year	1	-	-	1
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	1	1	1	1
<hr/>				
Total on Register				
31.12.62	13	4	15	3
<hr/>				

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of Tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and after-care of the patient.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physician (Dr.Mellor) at the Chest Clinic at Launceston Hospital. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends the Clinic, follows up the patients in their homes, traces contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as a most valuable and essential "liaison officer" between the curative and preventive services, bridges a most alarming administrative gap. All susceptible contacts of known cases in the Borough are offered B.C.G. vaccination and the majority avail themselves of this method of protection.

The County Council's scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible school leavers was continued during the year, again with an excellent response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung. During 1962, the deaths of two males and one female from cancer of the lung were recorded out of a total of 11 cancer deaths. Since 1949, there have been 66 male and 86 female deaths from all forms of cancer. Of these, ten male and six female deaths have been due to cancer of the lung.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths - 1962

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION (Estimated)</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1958	4670	55	11.77	-	-	68	14.56
1959	4680	57	12.18	3	52.63	72	15.38
1960	4670	63	13.49	1	15.87	73	15.63
1961	4420	64	14.479	1	15.62	82	18.55
1962	4510	68	15.077	1	14.70	77	17.073

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	9

TABLE IV

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	3483	1991	4630	61233	17543	-
No. inspected	3203	1830	4398	56197	16223	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	35	10	36	19	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	114	294	9	292	304	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	3.6	17.98	0.4230	0.5837	1.992	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	5	-	-	141	-
% of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.0624	0.2732	-	-	0.8756	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VNUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

	INFORMAL NOTICES <u>SERVED</u>	<u>COMPLIED WITH</u>
Defective Drainage	3	3
Defective Roofs	4	4
General Defects	6	6
Insanitary Conditions	3	3
Obstructed Drainage	3	3
Food Hygiene Regulations	7	7
Noise Abatement Act	1	1
Meat Staining and Sterilizing Regulations	2	2
Total Number of Complaints Received		51
Total Number of visits Paid		1870

APPENDIX

· FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not inclu- ded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Author- ity	54	70	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outwork- ers' premises)	8	10	-	-
Total	68	86	6	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	5	5	-		-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	6	-	1	-

PART VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110			Section 111		
No. of workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of pro- secutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
N I L					

